HOW THEY HELP TAMMANY,

Continued from First Page.

trict for a number of days before the police had them removed. On the day when Mr. Kempner began to make the investigation the pictures nearly all disappeared. He had made inquiries, and had not been able to learn in a single case that there had been a change in the political inclination of the pro-

Mr. Sutherland next called William Hopf. This witness was of German birth, and was not perfectly familiar with the English language. Mr. Kempner was agreed on as interpreter, although at times Hopf answered in English. Mr. Sutherland put the questions, and they were translated as follows: Q.-What is your name? A.-William Hopf.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 435 Sixth-st. Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a wine mer-

chant.
O.-How long have you lived there? A.-Twenty Q .- How long have you been a citizen? A .- Twen-

Q .- Did you vote at the last election? A .- Yes,

Q.-Do you know Otto Kempner? A.-Yes, sir. Q .- How long have you known him? A .- Five

Q .- Did you have a lithograph of Mr. Kempner in the window of your store before the last election?

Q .- How long before the last election was it placed

there? A.-About eight days. Q.-Was it taken down? A.-Yes, sir. Q.-When? A.-When I was told to take it down.

TOLD TO REMOVE IT. O.-Who told you? A.-A man came to my store

and said I would do the police captain a favor if I would take it down. Would take it down. Q.-Who was the man? A.-He was a small man, and said he was the ward detective.

Q.-How long was that before the election? A.-I am not sure. I think it was three or four days. Q .- What did you do? A .- I took the lithograph from the window and hung it on a line inside the

Q .- Did you have any other pictures of candidates in the window? A.—Yes, I had six.

Q.—What did you do with the others? A.—I put them all away. I said that if I had to take Kempner's picture down I would put them all away. Then the man who said he was a ward detective came back and asked why I had taken the other

pictures down. I told him, and he wanted me to put them back. I said no. He had told me to put Kempner's picture away, and I wouldn't leave any Q.-What did he say about your having Kempner's

tear it down. Q .- What did you say to this? A .- I said that I would not do it. I paid my rent, and had a right to do what I pleased with the picture.

THREATENED TO "FIX" HIM. Q .- What did he say? A .- He said he would fix

me. I said: "You do it if you can."
Q.-Who else was there? A.-My wife.
Q.-What did she say? A.-She said we paid our rent and had a right to keep the pictures there.

Q. (by Senator Lexow)—Was the man cross?
A.—Yes, he was very mad. He spoke roughly. Q .- What did he say after that? A .- Just that he would fix me. Q .- Are there other stores near yours? A .- Yes,

Q.-Did the other stores have lithographs of Mr.

Kempner? A .- Yes, sir, but they all took them down.

Q.—At the same time? A.—Yes, sir, all on the same day.
Q. (by Mr. Nicoll)—Mr. Kempner is your friend?
A.—Not my friend.
Q.—Did you support him at the last election? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did you support him at the last electors.
Q.—Did you vote for him? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Why did you put the lithograph in the window? A.—It is the custom. All the people do it.
Q.—Where did you put it up? A.—In the outer window.
Q.—Why did you take it down? A.—The man told me I must take it down.
Q.—Why did you care what he said? A.—He said I must. He said I would do the captain a favor.
Q.—What did you care about that? A.—Sure I care about that. (Laughter.)

AFRAID OF THE CAPTAIN.

(by Senator Lexow)-What were your afraid A.-I was afraid of the captain. Q. (by Senator Bradley)-How did you know he was the ward detective? A.—He said so.
Q. (by Mr. Nicoll)—Was he in uniform? A.—

No. sir. He was in citizen's clothes. That put a stop to Mr. Nicoli's thirst for further That put a stop to air. Nicon's emperiences with the police. Mr. Sutherland then called Conrad Mergler, whom he examined as follows:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 106 Seventh-st.
Q.—In what Assembly District is that? A.—In

Q.—In what Assembly District is Mr. Kempner's.
Q.—Did you aid in his canvass? A.—Yes, sir. I was his captain in the Second Election District.
Q.—Tell what experience you had with the police on last election day. A.—I was in the poling place of the Second Election District. Frank Kelly was there. He was the Tammany Hall captain of the election district. I saw him bring several person into the poling place whom I believed to be reseaters.

.-Did any one raise any objection? Here Senator Cantor suggested that the counse was putting leading questions, and Mr. Nicoll said he thought so to. Mr. Sutherland apologized. He said he was from the country, and didn't know. Then he told the witness to tell his own story in

his own way. Mergler went on: It was about 2 o'clock. I said that those men It was about 2 o'clock. I said that those men were not legal voters, and the Republican inspector objected to their voting. But I ought to begin at the beginning. A Democratic inspector said to Kelly: "Kempner is getting the best of you here." Then Kelly began to swear. He went out, and in ten minutes he came back. He had a man with him who wanted to vote. I told the Republican inspector to look out for crooked business. He therefore asked the voter how long he had lived at the address given. The man could not answer, I said: "Make him swear in his vote." The man said he would not do it.

Q.—Did he vote? A.—No; he did not. Kelly said he would fix him, and took him out.

MEN BROUGHT IN.

Q.-Did Kelly bring in any more men? A.-Yes; I think he brought in six altogether. I called the policeman's attention to this, and said that if he did not stop it I would report him. Then the policeman said to Kelly: "You will have to stop that." Kelly swore and said: "I know what to do. I was told from (by) Commissioner Martin what to do." Q.-When Kelly told the policeman that Commissioner Martin had told him what to do, what did

the policeman do? A.—Nothing.
Q.—Did you see any lithographs of Mr. Kempner

Q.—Did you see any lithographs of Mr. Kempner in the show windows in your Assembly district?
A.—Yes, sir; I saw a great many of them.
Q.—Did they remain there until election? A.—No, sir; they were all taken down.
Q.—Did you hear why they were taken down? A.—We received many complaints at Mr. Kempner's headquarters because the pictures were taken down.
Q.—Why were they taken down? A.—We were told that the police captain or the police had given orders to have them taken down.
Q. (by Mr. Nicoli)—What is your business? A.—I am a gilder.
Q.—Where are you employed?

q. (by Mr. Nicoli)—what is your business? A.—1 am a glider.
Q.—Where are you employed? A.—At Thirty-thirdst, and Seventh-ave.
Q.—Are you a member of Mr. Kempner's organization? A.—I am.
Q.—You are one of his strongest supporters? A.—I was one of his strongest supporters? A.—I was one of his strongest supporters? A.—I was one of his strongest supporters? I felt sore, as anybody cise would if his candidate was licked—just as you would feel sore if you were licked.

Mr. Nicoll had been licked, and he knew what it was like, so there was a laugh at his expense

vote? A.-No, sir. I would not let them. Q.-So you stopped them? A.-I did. I challenged

Q.—So you stopped them? A.—I did. I challenged them, and they would not swear their votes in. One Tammany worker said to me: "Is this the first time you have seen that?" I said it was. He laughed, and said: "Why, that has been going on here for years."

Q. (by Senator Lexow)—Did the storekeepers tell by whom they were compelled to take down Mr. Kempner's pictures? A.—They said by the police and the police captain.

Q. (by Senator Cantor)—Did you talk with Mr. Kempner about this? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How did you come to testify? A.—I was coming, anyway. But I met Mr. Kempner, and he asked me to come with him.

Q.—Did you tell him what you were going to testify? A.—No, sir.

Q. (by Senator Lexow)—Have you given this evidence before? A.—I was a witness before the Grand Jury. Q. (by Senator Lexow)—Have you given this evidence before? A.—I was a witness before the Grand Jury.
Q.—Were any indictments found? A.—I don't know.

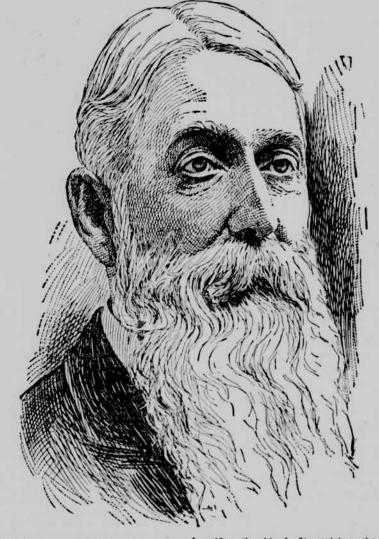
Mr. Nicoll then asked that what the witness said about Commissioner Martin be stricken from the record. Senator Lexow consented to this. TESTIMONY OF GENERAL COLLIS.

General Charles H. T. Collis was the next wit-Q. (by Mr. Sutherland)-Where do you live? A .-No. 1,055 Fifth-ave.

Q.-How long have you lived there? A.-Six

NOW IS THE TIME.

Get Strength and Health With Paine's Celery Compound.



Take Paine's celery compound.

It is the remedy that makes people well, First prescribed by the greatest physician this country has seen, it has been used and prescribed and recommended by physicians of every school

As a spring remedy it carries health and

purifies the blood. It enriches the blood. It generally stirs liver and kidneys and the other organs destined to keep sweet and clean the vital

machinery.

A clear, sound mind in a sturdy, healthy body, a bright eye, an elastic step, a clear skin, come without fall when Paine's celery compound is given a trial with merely reasonable care and

As a spring remedy it carries health and strength and renewed energy wherever it goes.

Food for the muscles is not food for the nerves or brain. But Paine's celery compound furnishes the very elements that rebuild wornout nerve tissues. It feeds brain, nerve centres and nerves, calming and equalizing their action. It makes rich, honest blood.

Within a very few days after Paine's celery compound is regularly taken there will be a marked improvement in the general health; strength will become more enduring, the frame plumper, the spirits better, and the breath a healthier action of nerves and blood.

Hundreds of men and women with that 'rundown' feeling written all over their faces, unable to work, without courage, have recovered health, heart, and ambition through this remarkable remedy for the blood and nerves. It

watcher of the Twenty-second Election District of the IId Assembly District at the election in 1892.

Mr. Sutherland-Tell all you saw and heard. Witness-Early in the morning it was dark and raining hard. I went to the polling-place before 6 o'clock. The arrangements had not been completed. There were two or three men and a policeman in the place. The policeman didn't interfere with me until one of the men who seemed to iominate him took him to one side in the rear of the room and talked to him. Then the policeman came to me and asked me who I was, I said I was a watcher. "What kind?" said he. "A Republican watcher," I answered, The policeman was

TOLD TO PUT HIM OUT.

Several of the men told the officer to put me out. They said that if he didn't they would. I told them that I had a right to be there, and read them my commission I said I was entitled to see if the ballot-box was all right before the polls opened. The

ballot-box was all right before the polls opened. The polleeman again said that I would have to get out and advanced toward me. I backed away from him, out of the door in order to avoid being arrested and perhaps kept from the place all day. There was a mob outside the place.

I went to Police Headquarters and told Superintendent Byrnes sent for Inspector Williams and told him to take me back to the polling-place in a cab. We arrived at the polling-place about a quarter before 7 o'clock. Inspector Williams went in first and I followed. The Inspector williams went in first and I followed. The Inspector said to the polleeman: "Why don't you permit this man to do his duty." The pollceman said he hadn't interfered with me. He said that he had merely asked me to step out of the polling-place till the booths could be arranged. The other men present said the same thing. be arranged. The other men present said the same thing.
Inspector Williams said: "You are all lying. I'll be back several times to-day. This gentleman must be back several times to-day, not be interfered with."

ABLE-BODIED MEN HELPED. On that day I saw forty-one able-bodied me inspectors, who went into the booths with them. I challenged them all and told the inspector that they were able to make out their own ballots

He said that if the men swore they were not able he had no alternative. I answered that such was he had no alternative. I answered that such was not the law, and read to him the statute. He said he had his instructions.

Q. (by Mr. Sutheriand)—Had all these men the use of their eyes and limbs? A.—They had. Only one man had a lame foot, and walked with a cane. One of these men was sworn when inspector Williams was present. Mr. Williams said to the inspector: "You don't call that man disabled, do you?"

"He says he is," answered the inspector of election.

ion.
"Well," said Inspector Williams, "if I was election
inspector I wouldn't let anybody help him."
"You're not an election inspector," answered the

man.

I saw a man by my side checking names off a list. He took down several names occasionally, and sent them outdoors. I thought at first that he was merely sending them out to workers to have the men looked up, but when I went out to the street I saw the workers hand the names to men who were hanging about. The men then entered the polling-place one by one, to vote on the names several had to be prompted, and one man entirely forgot the name he was to vote upon.

THE POLICEMAN SAW IT ALL. Q.—Did the policeman see all this? A.—He did. He stood back to the wall, within an arm's reach of

Q.-Was this man who forgot his name able bodied? A.—He was. Q.—Had he good eyesight? A.—He had.

"I went to another electen district," said General Collis, "and saw the identical men who had voted

Collis, "and saw the identical men who had voted in this way in my district. They were hanging about the polling-place there. I saw the same kind of work done at the other place which I had seen at the polling-place where I was a watcher. Our men were perfectly helpless."

Q. (by Mr. Sutherland)—Is there anything else to tell us? A.—When I made my first challenge the Democratic supervisor said that I would have to be sworn and would have to testify that I knew the man personally and knew that he didn't reside at the place from which he tried to vote. I told him



ILLUSIVE WIGS.

bottle.

Pour Veloutine and Fountain of Beauty, used in combination, will produce a remarkable, soft, velvet-like complexion, 50c. and \$1.00 per box and bottle.

911 B'way. A. SIMONSON, 20 4 21st Sta.

that that was not the law, that I did not have to do any such thing.

Q.—You didn't know the floaters personally, I suppose? A.—No, I did not. Suppose? A.—No. I did not.
Q.—Have you ever told this story before? A.—Yes.
I told it to the Grand Jury, and had the whole election board indicted.
Q. (by Senator Cantor)—Have they ever been tried? A.—No.
Q.—Who was District Allocation.

FOLLOWED THE BIDDING OF THE INSPECTORS. General Collis said that the policeman did not in-

terfere with any one, except when the Democratic Thomas F. Harrington, who has lived at No. 65 Cherry-st, for three years, said that he was a Re-

worker, rushed him away. I called upon an officer to arrest the man, but all the officer said was, 'What can I do?' 'Clark went over to the table where the registry ist was, and then went out. I followed the man, and he began to run. I chased him three blocks, and finally I overtook him and had him arrested and taken to the station-house. When I told my story to the sergeant, he said, 'Why did you wait so long after the man tried to register illegally, ns you say, before you had him arrested? I told him that I had chased the man for three blocks and had him arrested as soon as I could get an officer to take him in."

Q (by Mr. Sutherland)—Was Clark around the registration place a good deal? A.—Yes; he sent in a great many repeaters. eat many repeaters.

Were you at the folling place on Election Day

Mr. Nicoll rose and inquired whether the com-ditee had fixed any limit to its inquiry. Chairman Lexow said that no limit had been laced, but that he did not expect that the inquiry ould be pushed back further than 1891.

would be pushed back further than 1891.

"Now tell us what you saw and heard," said Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Harrington.
"A young man came to the polling place and asked to see the Republican captain," said Harrington. "He was immediately set upon and pulled and dragged about by the 'roughs' present. The policeman offered him no protection.

ATTACKED BY AN EX-CONVICT.

"Later a man named Whitly, an ex-convict, cam "Later a man named at me and grabbed me by the wrist. I told him that if he had anything against me there were 364 out troubling me on Election Day. I looked down at his belt and saw that he was carrying weapons. I told him I wanted no blood spilt, and tried to I told him I wanted no blood spit, and tried to get him to let me alone. Finding he would not let go, I raised my hand to strike him, when the policeman, who had not interfered while the fellow was assaulting me, came up and grabbed me and threatened to strike me with his club. Two of the men in the polling place also grabbed me. Another officer came up and seized hold of a friend of mine

officer came up and seized hold of a friend of mine and threatened to club him."

Q. (by Mr. Sutherland)—Had you been making challenges? A.—Yes.
Q.—What time did that happen? A.—About 10:30 or 11 o'clock.
Q.—The police made no move to protect you?
A.—None whatever.
Mr. Nicoll then rose to cross—examine the witness.
Q. (by Mr. Nicoll)—What is your occupation?
A.—I am a messenger in the United States Public Store, in Washington-st.
Q.—When were you appointed? A.—In 1890.
Q.—You are a Republican office-holder? A.—Yes.
Mr. Nicoll—They are very rare.
Q.—Where did you work before you were appointed a messenger?
A.—In a fruit store in Maiden Lane.
Q.—When did you first tell your story? A.—I told

pointed a messenger.

Maiden Lane.

Q.—When did you first tell your story? A.—I told
it to the County Committee in 1891.

Q.—Where next? A.—I told it last evening to Mr. Grasse.

Q.—Where? A.—At the headquarters of the Republican organization, in Broadway.

Q.—When did you go there? A.—Yesterday afterday afternoon.

Q.—To see Mr. Milholland?

Mr. Sutherland—I object.

Mr. Nicoll—I want to find out how this testimony came to be given.

Mr. Nicoli—I want came to be given. may ask only such questions as Mr. Lexow—You may ask only such questions as affect the credibility of the witness. Q. (by Mr. Nicoli)—Have you ever been arrested? Q. (by Mr. Nicoli)—Have you ever been arrested? A.—Yes; when I was a boy, in 1877. I was arrested for standing on a street corner. Q.—Were you convicted. A.—No; I was disapproached.

charged.

Q.—What was the charge against you?

Mr. Sutherland—I object. No man can be questioned about a charge on which he has been tried and acquitted. The rules of evidence will not allow it. NOT GOVERNED BY RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Nicoll-We are not governed by rules of evidence here.
Mr. Sutherland-Is that what you think? Mr. Lexow-The objection is sustained.
Q. (by Mr. Nicoli)-Were you ever fined or impris-

Mr. Sutherland-I object. Mr. Nicoll-I wish to show that this witness has been biased against the police by being several been biased against the police by being several times arrested.

Mr. Sutherland—If you wish to show that he had been arrested by the same policeman who refused to protect him at the polling-place I have no objection to the question.

Chairman Lexow—The objection is sustained.

Q. (by Mr. Nicoll)—Where were you tried?

Mr. Sutherland—I object.

Chairman Lexow—Objection sustained.

Q. (by Mr. Nicoll)—In what were you engaged before you worked in the fruit business. A.—I was a truckman for four years. Before that I worked.

for the United States Stamping Company for two years. Q. (by Senator Bradley)—Did the policeman release you when he had quelled the disturbance? A. you when he had quelled the disturbance? A.—Yes.
Q. (by Senator Cantor)—Was a blow struck? A.—

No. Mr. Sutheriand then called Robert J. Cromie, whom he examined as follows:
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 20 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st.
Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—I moved there in August, 1883.
Q.—Where did you live before that? A.—In One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st.
Q.—Have you always lived in this city. A.—Yes, sir.

sir. Q.-Did you go to the polling place to vote last fall? A.-I did. fall? A.-I did.
Q.-In what district do you live? A.-In the Forty-second Election District of the XXVIth Assembly District.
Q.-Where was the polling place? A.-At One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. and Park-ave. EVERY ONE INSULTED.

Q .- What time did you go there? A .- At 9 o'clock. Q.—What time did you go there: A.—At you can Tammany Hall had a little booth where they gave out pasters in the middle of the block. About ten members of the Stuyvesant Club were standing around it. They all wore Stuyvesant Club badges. They insulted every one who came along. Q.-Was there any policeman there? A.-Yes,

but he did not interfere with them. Q.-Did they speak to you? A.-Yes, they wanted me to take a Tammany paster.
Q.-Did you take it? A.-No, sir. I refused it.

Q.—Did you take it? A.—No, sir. I refused it. The policeman said: "Bob, why don't you take the paster." I said my tickets were inside.
Q.—(By Senator O'Connor)—Was the policeman in uniform? A.—He was.
Q.—(By Mr. Sutherland)—What happened then?
A.—I went in to vote. As I came out, one of the Stuyvesant Club men pushed another against me, But I said nothing. I thought to myself: "Til see you later." (Laughter.) Ever since then I have taken an interest in the organization of my district. I found out where the headquarters were and joined the Morton Club.
Q.—Did you have any experiences with the police at the special election for Congress this year? A.—I did. That was on January 29. There had been complaints at headquarters about the way in which things were going. I got up early and took a walk around the district. Then I went home for breakfast. Afterward I went to vote. While I was at the polling place, the Tammany leader of the Assembly District came up and said to the Tammany captain of the election district:

HIS HEAD IN DANGER. HIS HEAD IN DANGER.

"If you don't carry this district, you lose your head." The Tammany leader was Police Justice Burke, president of the Stuyvesant Club. I made

Burke, president of the Stuyvesant Club. I made up my mind that when a police justice said this there was no use in having any one arrested.

Mr. Nicoli objected to this statement of the witness's Judgment. Mr. Sutherland said to Cromie: "Go on." He did so as follows:

I went around the district three times. In the polling place of the Second Election District, in One-hundred-and-fifth-st., near Third-ave. I saw a Tammany man standing inside. As I entered, he handed me a paster.

Q.—Were there any policemen there? A.—Yes, sir, two of them.

Q.—Where were they? A.—Sitting in the window.

Q.—How far from you were they? A.—About four feet.

Q.—Facing the booth? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How far from you were they? A.—About four feet.

Q.—Facing the booth? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said: "Is this the way business is getting done here." One policeman said: "I don't know anything about it." I replied: "That man has no right to give out pasters in here." The policeman said: "How in the heil do you know?" I told the inspector that if the thing kept on, he should write it in his book under the head of "remarks." Then I asked the policeman to put the Tammany man out. He said he hadn't seen anything wrong. But the man went out, and the policeman went with him. When they were outside I heard the policeman say to the Tammany you are handing them." (Laughter.)

Q. (iy Mr. Nicoli)—What is your occupation?

A.—Painter.

-Painter. --Where? A.-At No. 30 West One-hundred-and-Q.—Where? A.—At No. 20 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. Q.—How long have you been a painter? A.—Ten

Q—Where? A.—At the summer resorts—at Saratoga and a the Westchester track. I was also employed at Brooklyn and the other tracks. Q—When sir, I always did.
Q—You took an interest in the welfare of your country? A.—Yes, sir, and in an honest ballot.
Q—Hut you have been a member of your organization only for a short time? A.—Yes, sir.
Q—When did you wake up to the need of taking an interest in your organization? A.—Only last autumn, when I had that experience with the Stuyvesant Club men. Then I made up my mind that business men as well as politicians ought to take an interest in politics.
Q—So the policeman called you "Bob"? A.—Yes, sir. I don't know whether he knew my last name or not. A good many people in Harlem call me "Bob." They say "Hello, Bob," or, "How do you do, Bob." (Laughter.)
Q—Iso you travel around Harlem much? A.—Yes, sir. in the course of business.
Q—Ever go out with the boys? A—No, sir, I am a home man, I think a great deal of home. I always did.

WHY THEY CALLED HIM "BOB." Q -Why do they call you "Bob," if you are such ife, went to school there. Guess if you always lived there and went to school there, they'd call ou "Hob" too, if that was your name, (Laughter, Mr. Nicoll was a bit disconcerted. Then he wen back to the incident of Election Day, 1893, Cromie said he thought that when the Tammany man

Q.—And a man was assured as all the control of that?

Mr. Sutherland objected to this sneering remark, le said he thought witnesses should be protected by the committee. Mr. Lexow said they would be, and Mr. Nicoli retorted, hightly: 'Well, rather than urt any one's feelings, I will let the witness go.

Next Mr. Sutherland called Leon Cohn, whom he

th-ave.
Have you always fived in New-York? A.-Yes, Q.—Where did you vote at the last election? A.—In the Eighth Election District of the XXIst Assembly District.

A TAMMANY POLITICIAN INTERFERES. Q.—Tell what you saw of the police on that day A.—I was a Republican watcher, and was at the polling-place from 5:39 a. m. to 9 p. m., when they finished counting the ballots. Previous to the count right. A Tammany politician here exclaimed: "You have too much to say." I persisted, however, and When the votes were first counted there were 242 ballots, but when they were opened and recounted there were 243. Two ballots had been folded together, they said. There were about twenty Tammany men there, and I was the only Republican watcher. The Tammany men demanded that the two ballots be destroyed. The officer said: "Give them to me." I said that he had no right to take them, but the crowd said: "Let him hold them." I said he had no business with them; that the inspectors alone had a right to handle the ballots. The crowd swore and said I had too much to say. I replied that I was there as a Republican watcher, and I meant to stay there.

Q.—Where was the officer? A.—He was behind the inspectors, facing me. He told the inspectors to lay the two ballots aside. The crowd said: "Destroy them." I sent to the organization headquarters to get Mr. Blanchard to come down. They wanted the Republican inspector to sign the returns, but I told him not to do it until the thing was settled. Then I read the manual to them. In the mean time Mr. Blanchard sent word to me that he would not come unless summoned by the Republican inspector. Then it was put to a vote whether the ballots should be destroyed. The Republican inspector. When the votes were first counted there were 242



There is a nourishing element in ale and beer, but it is small—there is the intoxicating effect, too. That is a strong objection. Yet ale and beer are used and benefit the health at times, There is another liquid, the active principle of malt-Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. One dozen bottles of it have the same nourishing and tonic effect as a large cask of ale or beer. That's an advantage-another, it has not the intoxicating effect of either. It helps digest and assimilate food, creates appetite, makes the weak strong and healthy. Be sure to obtain the gennine.

See that signature "JOHANN HOFF" is on neck label of bottle. No other is equally "as good." Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, 152 and 154 Franklin St., New York.

The Aeolian.

"The Aeolian is a musical instrument which embodies features that will interest everybody. I recognize it as one of the greatest inventions of the Century." LUIGI ARDITI.

THE Aeolian is a musical instrument the distinguishing characteristics of which are SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION AND REMARKABLE ORCHESTRAL PROPERTIES. These features combine to render it attractive and valuable as a source of pleasure and an agreeable and accurate means of musical instruction. The Aeolian appeals to every one who appreciates good music but to the unskilled music lover it is more than a mere instrument, however remarkable, it is the "open sesame" to the entire

A cordial invitation is extended to all to come to our warerooms and permit us to play the Acolian and explain its advantages. We desire that all should become familiar with its merits; and our salesmen show the same attention and courtesy to those who have no intention of making a purchase that they do to our most liberal patrons. Catalogue upon application.

18 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK.

Boston: 155 Tremont St.

Mr. Nicoll then began his cross-examination:

again.
Q. How long have you been a member of a political organization? A. Seven years.
Q. You have been an election inspector? A. Yes, sir.

Q.-How long have you lived in One-hundred-and-

third-st.? A .- Since October. Q -And where did you live before? A -At No. 204 West Eighty-first-st.

THEY CRIED, "FUT HIM OUT."

"Put him out." They meant the Republican watcher, whose name was Joseph Miller, I stepped up and said to Miler: "Are you a watcher?" He said that he was. "Then," said I, "he has a right in here as long as he behaves himself." Judge Taintor, who had also come in, said the same. Then they quieted down. We waiked down to One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. I said to Judge Taintor: "Miller must be having a hard time alone. I think dred-and-sixteenth-st. I said to Judge Taintor: "Miller must be having a hard time alone. I think I will go back to see that there is no further trouble." I did so, I was in the polling place for about ten minutes, when the Tammany Hall captain came in, and said to the policeman: "Put that man out," pointing to Miller. The policeman started to do so, I said that I thought that the matter had been settled, and Miller's rights had been recognized. Then the ballot clerk exclaimed: "You have no right here, either." I obtained from Miller a watcher's blank, properly signed, and inserted my name. There was great excitement, and a half dozen people were swearing. I said to the chairman: "I present my certificate to you." The ballot clerk and the policeman got hold of me, and said that I would have to get out. The policeman pushed me out on the sidewalk, throwing me on my back. I got up and said: "You had no right to do that. If I did wrong, you should have arrested me." He repiled that I had no business in the poling place, but I said that I was going back. If he wanted to prevent me, he would have to arrest me. He did arrest me. He would have to arrest me. He did arrest me. He took me to the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, police station. The Tammany captain followed us, and made a charge of disorderity conduct against me. I explaimed the facts to the sergeant, who said that he would entertain the complaint. A citizen whom I did not know said that he would go ball for me. The sergeant said that he could not take bail for an hour, and was then released on ball. The next morning I appeared before Judge Feltner, in the One-hundred-and-twentieth Street Police Court, and was discharged.

Q. (By Mr. Nicollo—What became of Judge Taintor? A.—He left me at One-hundred-and-six-

Q. (By Senator Lexow)-What became of Miller?

Miller was brought in by the other officer on on ball, and the next morning was discharged.

Q.—Did that leave any watcher at the polling place? A.—No, sir. Miller was excited because it place? A.—No, sir. Miller was excited beta left the poll entirely unprotected. Q. (By Senator Cantor)—Did you see the Republi-can insteetor? A.—No, sir. Q. (By Mr. Nicoll)—What occurred to get Miller into trouble? A.—I don't know. Q.—Had he got into a dispute? A.—I don't know. I entered the place just as the policeman was about to eject him at the instance of the builds

certificate? A .- I had a right to insert my name, as the commission was properly signed and came through a regular channel. I was not behind the rail. I had a right there.

Mr. Nicoll wanted to read the law about Mr. Leh-

maier's right to fill in the certificate, but Senator Lexow sustained Mr. Sutherland's objection to this. Hall captain.
Q. (by Senator Cantor)—Was he inside the polling place? A.—Not inside the rail.

BURT'S SHOES

For Easter.

Philadelphia: 1117 Chestnut St.

Our new styles are in. Everything in new elegant Footwear for Easter season. Ladies or Gentlemen. A perfect fit, a perfect shape, at moder-

EDWIN C. BURT & CO., 72 West 23d St.

J. S. Conover Company, Formerly of West 23d Stree .

New designs in Fireplaces, Andirons and Fenders. Great reduction in expenses, with larger facilities, enables us to offer

our goods at extremely low prices. FIREPLACES, MANTELS, TILES. 101 Fifth Avenue,

NEAR EIGHTEENTH STREET.

DR SPRENG, SPECIALIST, Well-known Expert in All Mental and Nervous Diseases, Late Member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Headache, Wakefulness, Weak Memory, Defective V. Heatilty, Nervous Prostration, Neuraigia, Hysteria, Spina Irritation, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Stomach and Liver Dis-porders when complicated by Nervous Symptoms speedily cured. 21 years at 143 West 22d St. (Cut this card out.)

Q. (by Mr. Nicoli)—You and Judge Taintor, week of luncheon together? A.—Yes, but it was a fragal meal, as we were very busy.
Q.—With or without? (Laughter.) A.—Without, I think. I had a cup of coffee.
Robert M. Mackey, of No. 436 Ninth-ave., said that he was the Chief Deputy Marshal for the XVth Assembly District. He started to go the rounds of the polling-places to see if everything was all right about 1 o'clock. He found trouble in the First Election District. The Republican watchers there told him that there were two men in one booth. He called upon two policemen who were present to put the men out, but they refused to do so. He then, as United States Marshal, himself went into the booth and ejected the men. The policemen were within ten feet of the illegal voting, but made no move to stop it. Mackey asked the policemen what they were there for, and they replied that they had seen nothing out of the way.

TRIED TO PASS A PAPER THROUGH THE CRACE.

TRIED TO PASS A PAPER THROUGH THE CRACK Mackey caught a man trying to pass a paper attention of the policemen to the fact, but they put a smug on their faces. Mackey then threw the man into the street. He found about the same condition of affairs at all the polling-booths in the district. Q. (by Senator Bradley)—Did you have any deputymarshals? A.—Yes, but neither of them were there. In fact, they had run away.

Q. (by Senator Cantor)—They drew their pay just the same, I suppose?

A.—You a service of the man away.

the same, I suppose?
A.—Not a cent of it.
Frederick Morgenweck, another Republican

Enropean Advertisements. Midland Railway

Hotels.

England.

MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL THE ADELPHI HOTEL

QUEENS HOTEL, THE MIDLAND HOTEL

THE MIDLAND HOTEL,

Telegrams, "Midotel, London." SAVOY HOTEL,

LONDON. Overlooking the River and Embankment Gardens, Most elegant hotel in London. Every suite of sitting and bed room, and bed and dressing room has a

private bathroom, etc.
Lighted by Electricity. Oris Elevators.
The Finest Restaurant. Cuisine and Cellars in London HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION

223, Rue St. Honore, Paris,
Between the Tuileries Gardens, Place Vendome and
New Opera. Advantageous arrangements for families, Beautiful Hall, Large Drawing-Rooms, Electric Light, &c. Telegrams, "Lillalbion," Paris,
HENRY ABADIE. HOTEL CHATHAM. 17 & 19, RUE DAUNOU,
Between the Rue de la Paix and Boulevard
des Capucines, Paris.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
OTIS ELEVATORS. ELECTRIC LIGHT
M. H. HOLZSCHUCH. PROPRIETOR.

GRAND HOTEL de l'ATHENEE OPPOSITE THE GRAND OPERA, The Modern Hotel of Paris.

E. ARMBRUSTER, MANAGER



should travel from Liverpool to London by the Great Eastern Railway CATHEDRAL Charles and the Liverpool to London by the Great Eastern Railway CATHEDRAL Charles and Control of the Liverpool of

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S GOCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.—'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the line properties of well-selected Cocos. Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a property nourished frame."—Civil Service Gasette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: James Epps & Co., Ltd., Homoopathic Cuemiste Londow. England.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISERS will find the Etandon office of The Tribune, No. 1 Norfolines, Strand, W. C., a convenient place to leave their advertises are publication in The Tribune.

"realm of harmony."

.....

spector and I were the only ones to vote agains this, and the policeman destroyed the ballots. CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. NICOLL.

Mr. Nicoli then began his cross-examination:
Q. You live in what is called the "brownstone district"? A Yes, sir. It's also called the "silk stocking district."
Q. That's where the Union League is situated? A Yes, sir.
Q. Do you belong to the Republican organization? A Yes, sir.
Q. Which one?
"I object," Mr. Sutherland interposed. Senator Lexow sustained him. Mr. Nicoli might ask to what party a man belonged, to show his bias, but the committee had nothing to do with Republican factions. Mr. Nicoli protested that he had been allowed to go into the subject of Tammany and anti-Tammany Democracy.
"I don't see," said Senator O'Connor, "how it will make your case any stronger to show up any factions, You may take it for granted that the witness' has a Republican bias."
"The Republican members of the committee seem very sensitive about factions," remarked Senator Cantor to Mr. Nicoli.
"I' will concede, Mr. Nicoli," said Mr. Sutherland, "that all my witnesses belong to any faction you may name.
"Mr. Nicoli then turned his attention to the witness

may name."
Mr. Nicoll then turned his attention to the witness

Q. You have been an election inspector? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When? A. In 1891 and 1892.
Q. Always in the XXIst District? A. Yes, sir.
Q. In the same election district? A. No, sir.
Q. What is your business? A. I am out of business just now.
Q. What business were you in formerly? A. For twelve years I was in the produce business for myself.
Q. How long ago was that? A. Two years.
Q.—What have you done since? A.—I was a driver in the Public Stores for two months. I was addrever in the Public Stores for two months. I was alid off.
Q.—What have you done the rest of the time?
A.—Tended bar.
Q.—What have you done the rest of the time?
A.—Tended bar.
Q.—What Brooklyn and the other tracks.
Q.—What else have you done? A.—Nothing.
Q.—Make books? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Make books? A.—No, sir.
Q.—When you were not at the tracks, what did you do? A.—I picked up any work that came along.
Q.—What? A.—I addressed envelopes and worked.

maler, who gave No. 203 West One-hundred-and-third-st. as his address. He is a lawyer at No. 130 Nassau-st., and has been in practice for twelve

Q.-How far apart are these places? A.-About a Q.-Where did you vote at the last election? A.-

discharged.
Q. (ily Mr. Nicoli)—What became of Judge Taintor? A.—He left me at One-hundred-and-six-teenth-st, and went on his way. I think he went to the West Side Republican Club.

clerk.

Q.-Was he soher? A.-Yes, sir; thoroughly so.
Q.-Was he excited? A.-Yes, sir; they all were.
He was excited; naturally so.
"And properly so, you might add." interjected
Mr. Sutherland.
Q. (By Mr. Nicoll)-Do you consider that you
had a right to appoint yourself watcher? Yes, sir;
if the commission was properly signed.
Q.-Would you have that right if you found the
certificate? A.-L. had a right to insert my name.